

1 (ii) a housing in which the receiver coil is disposed, said housing
2 supporting the receiver coil; and

3 (b) a flux generator including:

4 (i) a housing adapted to be disposed proximate to the housing of the
5 receiving unit;

6 (ii) a magnetic field generator comprising at least one permanent magnet
7 disposed within the housing of the flux generator; and

8 (iii) a prime mover drivingly coupled to an element of the magnetic field
9 generator, causing said element of the magnetic field generator to move relative to the receiver coil,
10 movement of said element of the magnetic field generator producing a varying magnetic field that is
11 coupled to [the] a core of the receiver coil, inducing an electrical current to flow in the receiver coil.

12 5. (Amended) The energy transfer apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the prime mover is
13 disposed outside the housing of the [magnetic field] flux generator and is drivingly coupled to said
14 element of the magnetic field generator through a driven shaft.

15 39. (Amended) The method of Claim 33, further comprising the step of [enhancing]
16 directing magnetic flux lines through a magnetic flux linkage between magnetic poles of the
17 permanent magnet and the receiver coil.

18 40. (Amended) The method of Claim 39, wherein the step of [enhancing] directing magnetic
19 flux lines through the magnetic flux linkage comprises the step of providing a flux linkage bar for
20 coupling a magnetic field from a pole of the permanent magnet into the receiver coil.

21 50. (Amended) The method of Claim 41, wherein said element is moved sufficiently fast to
22 magnetically couple energy into the receiver coil, which is an air core receiver coil.

23 REMARKS

24 Claims 1-15 and 21-55 are now pending in the present application. Claims 1, 5, 39, 40,
25 and 50 have been amended to more clearly define the invention. Claims 16-20 have been cancelled
26 by applicants in the present amendment.